

# THE TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

HOSTILE ALIKE TO THE DESPOT AND DEMAGOGUE. FEARLESS FOR TRUTH, FOR GOD, AND HUMANITY.

VOL. VIII,

TIFFIN, OHIO, JULY 4, 1856.

NO. XXXIX

**HURRAH HURRAH!**  
H. A. BUSHKIRK & Co. are receiving the largest and best assortment of Family Groceries and come to this market without any exceptions.

**THE EXCELSIOR**  
The Excelsior Mill has the most reliable and profitable process for grinding flour, and is now grinding the finest flour for sale.

**CORN AND COB MILL**  
Invented by Charles Leavitt, and Patented on the 27th of Feb. 1855.

For Sale by J. M. NAVLOR, TIFFIN, OHIO.

The Excelsior Mill has the most reliable and profitable process for grinding flour, and is now grinding the finest flour for sale.

THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR, of the present year (1855) in a fair trial with the Little Giant Mill, and all other Mills brought in competition. The Excelsior Mill will grind flour to fifteen bushels hourly, according to the weight of the flour, and can be a good one for the farmer.

Nov. 30th 55. J. M. NAVLOR.

**LUXURIAN**  
The most reliable and profitable process for grinding flour, and is now grinding the finest flour for sale.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1856. THE TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, TIFFIN, OHIO.

PRINTING OF EVERY VARIETY, SCOUTED WITH DISPATCH AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

**GOLD, SILVER, & COLORED**  
WORK BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS  
CIRCULARS, PLATE LETTERS, PROGRAMS, BIBLES, &c., &c., &c.

IN ASSOCIATION OF THE WORK THE TRIBUNE OFFICE HAS EVERY INSTANCE OF THE WORK OF ALL COMPETITORS.

IN 1854 PR. MIUM FOR BEST JOB WORK IN 1855 A PREMIUM FOR

ALL WORK CORRECT, OR NO CHARGE. TERMS AS LOW AS ANY CITY IN OHIO.

**GALLUP'S**  
Piano Ware Rooms.

Are supplied with a variety of the best instruments, among which are the Eolian Attachments, together with a number of

**MELODEONS,**  
of the best tone and finish. These instruments are all recommended by their sweet tones of music, and are of the best quality.

**PIANO**  
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W. O. GRAY, Editor & Proprietor.

**The Difference!**

Under the Patent Tax Law, if the Doctor makes no "profits" he pays no taxes.

If the farmer's crop fails, if sickness and adversity consume all his hard earnings, if his labor yields "no profits" his taxes are the same!

The above appears with various modifications in the "Advertiser" every week. The author having published the tax law is doubtless aware that all his readers know it is false. The only rational grounds upon which such a course can be accounted for, is that he knows he has no reputation to lose.

We repeat, that the three or four old banks which were taxed under the old law, were exempted by the locofoco States.

Every State man shot, plundered, raped, committed upon their wives and daughters; houses burned and the whole catalogue of brutal outrages inflicted upon them, and NOT A MAN of the pro-slavery criminals brought to justice.

Bogus Sheriff Jones pretended to be shot, and a clergy is sacked, bombarded and burnt, the same "killed" Jones assisting.

All by authority of Pierce and by his regularly appointed marshals, paid for the same out of the United States Treasury.

Consent.

The "National" Locofoco Convention resolved, that the above policy of Pierce is "true to democratic principles" and "worthy of admiration."

James Buchanan saying he is no longer James Buchanan, but the tool of the party to carry out and enforce the platform and policy of Pierce and Douglas.

**"Fossil Remains."**

The black republicans have a stumper in this city, who is celebrated as an investigator of "fossil remains." He was at his old work the other night.

Mr. Lee is something of a demonstrator of Geology. As our neighbor intimates. The other evening he got to browsing in the Diluvium—among the deposits of the deluge of Federalism.

He produced a fossil, in his excavations, of a most remarkable character. It was not Oolite, nor Bentonite, but BUREAUCRACY.

It was composed of the debris of federalism, fogism, ten-centism, pro-slaveryism, silk-stockingism, alien and seditionism, and a great variety of other fossilisms.

Lee makes a capital geologist, for his mattock crumbles through the dry bones of old fogism at every dig, and he knows where to dig.

Now a word to our contemporary. We doubt not that his exultation over the discovery of such "fossils," as are found in the trunk of elephants is very great, for he has been glorifying his science in this regard these three years.

Prof. Armstrong has also doubtless investigated such "remains," applying the mineralogical tests—touch, taste, color, acids and close inspection; for he has often solemnly pronounced them as *de facto* fossils, which fact he could not know except by such scientific analysis, and as he is the only person who claims that they are fossils, he must have made errors at examination.

But what has all this to do with the public? asks a reader. Much, gentle reader, very much, as we will show you. Professor Armstrong is peculiarly gifted by nature with distinguished talents in the investigation of Elephants—ah—fossils! He is the great discoverer of their geological character. His paper is the great advocate of their genuine mineralogy, and now, with tears in our eyes, we appeal to the world of science, if it is not a lamentable loss of genius, that he does not devote his whole attention to this sublime subject? Let him forthwith abandon his ignoble type-stink, let him pursue science, and the elephant Hannibal amid sunshine or storm, over snow-capped mountains and sylvan valleys, and doubtless a grateful corner of Savana will bury him beneath a monument of his own favorite fossils, where like the perfume of the withered rose, the odor of his monument and his memory will "rose" to the "moral preponderance" of every weeping passer-by—Hoh—high—hum! alas poor Yorick!

Brother, let us—

Our neighbor says that Col. Fremont is in the

"possession of a number of likely slaves in South Carolina."

Now we suppose there is not an intelligent man, woman or child in Ohio who does not know the above is utterly false.

What in the name of Common Sense do you expect to gain by such enormous, self evident lies, Billy?

**Locofoco Principles Illustrated.**

**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.**

Judge Leachman, enforcing the "territorial laws," as ordered by Pierce, declares all the Pro State presses in Kansas "nuisances," and they are demolished, their editors lynched and not a single press left to tell the story.

Three fourths of the people in Kansas are anti-slavery, and yet the Missouri Constitution and laws are copied verbatim, and the bloody code the law of the territory.

Every man who resists, arrested for treason.

Every Judge or other officer in Kansas violently pro-slavery, and all but the "Ohio crew" Shannon, from Southern States, have been sworn in—highly paid.

Free State men shot, plundered, raped, committed upon their wives and daughters; houses burned and the whole catalogue of brutal outrages inflicted upon them, and NOT A MAN of the pro-slavery criminals brought to justice.

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Shall it be met, in the spirit of patriotism which animated our revolutionary fathers, or must it engender all the worst and most corroding passions of the human heart. It must be conceded that slavery has, with gigantic strides and a deep impress, insinuated itself into all departments of our national government, and although it has heretofore by common consent, as well as the south as at the north been regarded as a state institution, subject to the local laws of state sovereignty and beyond the control of the national Legislature, yet the doctrine is now boldly announced that it can and must be extended indefinitely, and receive the fostering care and protection of the general government itself. Even the Judiciary of the United States, who for more than half a century resisted the encroachments of this revolting doctrine, now not only sympathize with its advocates, but are gradually paving the way to sustain it. Will the people of the north submit to these glaring aggressions not only upon the well-defined landmarks of the constitution, but also upon the universal principles of humanity?

By the mischievous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which formed a compact explicitly expressed on the subject, the whole question of inhibiting slavery in the territories was reopened for agitation. This was the great wrong, un-called for, unprovoked and in gross violation of pledged faith. It left the question, as it had been prior to the adoption of that compromise, to be solved by the constitution alone. Without detail or metaphysical deductions, the question of power in the constitution may be most rationally and satisfactorily determined by the opinion of the Fathers of that instrument and their contemporaries on the subject, for they must be presumed to have understood it. And their opinion cannot be more surely ascertained than by reference to their official acts. Judging from these it is evident that they understood the Constitution to possess a sovereign power adequate to the enactment of all needful laws for the government of the territories and of course to prohibit there the institution of slavery. It was, not improbably, the intention of the Framers of the Constitution by the grant in terms but general terms, to engraft into it the power of inhibition so as to anticipate and check all evil on the subject. This is reasonably deducible from the fact that the Ordinance for the government of the north-west territory received the acquiescence of Washington and the zealous support of Jefferson and the approval of a decided majority of the most eminent patriots of the Southern States. The same doctrine was afterwards recognized as orthodox by their successors, as is evident by their sanction of the acts admitting Iowa and California into the Union and establishing territorial governments for Minnesota, Oregon and other Territories.

But then we are told that property, (using the term generally) owned by citizens at the south, as well as by those at the north, is protected in the territories by the power incident to the general grant to the subjects in the constitution of the United States. This sophistical, yet seductive dogma, follows as a corollary from the doctrine that Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the territories, and was conceived for the purpose of enlarging the domain and increasing the demands of a slave market. It may be, and is conceded as true, as to that property, and that only, which is regarded as such by natural or universal law, but subject to specified constitutional reservations, it includes no other. It does not include property held and recognized as such only by the local laws of one or more particular States, contrary to the fundamental principles of eternal justice. The non-inclusion was intended and devised as an instrument having a single eye to universal freedom; and while it secured the right to the several States, as they previously enjoyed, of making their own local laws for their own municipal governments, it conceded to them, in this respect, no enlargement of State sovereignty—or, in other words, no right of power to extend their local laws or peculiar institutions, especially over property unknown as such by natural or universal law, into other jurisdictions or beyond the limits of their own.

Such was the constitution of the United States as it came from the hands of the illustrious patriots who framed it. Such was the construction in this respect given to it by them and its ablest exponents in the early days of the republic, when any misconstruction of its provisions was impossible. The practice under it was uniformly conciliatory and in strict obedience to the behests of universal liberty. Avoiding the assumption and exercise of all doubtful powers, and especially such as might lead to abridge or restrict human freedom, they

interfered not to prevent freedom in Kansas, or had the President imitated his predecessors in this respect by enforcing obedience to the laws made by the actual settlers of that territory instead of catering to the newfangled dogmas of the pro-slavery fanatics and disunionists at the South, all discord and civil commotion would have been avoided. It will be remembered that this disposition to acquiesce in the premises on the part of the actual settlers of Kansas, was strictly in conformity to the doctrine of "equitable sovereignty"—a doctrine advocated by General Cass and the whole Democratic party to the suppression and exclusion of the whole theory to which I have referred, and which had been uniformly practiced for more than half a century by the Fathers of the constitution and their contemporaries. The people of Kansas had consequently no reason to distrust the orthodoxy and permanency of this new doctrine; often having seen it in the watch-dog of Democracy, through a hotly contested Presidential campaign. And indeed, only one year ago the advocates of the Kansas and Nebraska bill contended that the people of Kansas alone had the sovereign right to admit or exclude slavery into the territory, and that such was the true "intent and meaning" of that bill. But it was soon discovered that the influx of emigrants from the free States into Kansas was such as would insure freedom to that territory under the doctrine of "equitable sovereignty," in despite of secret associations and mob violence of pro-slavery advocates. Therefore another summer of the political turntable of Southern Democracy became indispensable. The doctrine of "equitable sovereignty," being inadequate to the purpose, must be repudiated. It was at once repudiated accordingly, and the absurd theory advanced that neither Congress nor the people of the territories have the right to legislate upon the subject of slavery there unless to protect it, or in other words, that they cannot legislate to prohibit it—thereby rejecting not only the doctrine of "equitable sovereignty," but also that of the Fathers of the constitution as false and pernicious. This last theory is indebted to John C. Calhoun for its paternity and embodiment. It was the germ of that memorable effort at disunion which received a withering rebuke from President Jackson; and which, for a time, became a by-word of reproach. Its advocates have, however, insidiously and industriously nourished it with a hopeful eye upon some opportunity to revive it. That opportunity was found in the Kansas controversy, and the south have finally succeeded in giving it a prominent position in the platform and creed of a great party. *Faith to it is necessary.* The whole power of the national government is invoked to enforce, in practice, this iniquitous theory. All settlers in Kansas, who are not disposed to tolerate and encourage African slavery are to be proscribed and treated as *felons and traitors*, and dragged, however revolting it may be, into the most abject submission. The avenues and highways leading into the territory are beset with an armed soldiery, or border intruders. Men are daily subjected to an humiliating and inquisitorial search, and, in some instances, are not safe without a pass! Shades of Washington and Jefferson—Madison and Jackson! what outrages are not committed in the name of liberty, bought by your patience, and suffering and careworn toil? And this embargo partly the prerogative principles of Democracy, substituted for those of "equitable sovereignty," and avowed as its only orthodox test at the south, and echoed with obsequious obedience by party aspirants and leaders at the north.

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